

THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862.

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Advertisements not marked on copy for a specified time will be published one month, and charged according to the above rates. SPECIAL NOTICES charged one price and a half.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.
Our armies need all the Hogs and Cattle you can furnish, and the prices will be paid for pork, hogs, beefs and corn.

I have been assigned to the purchase of hogs, beefs, corn, &c., in East Tennessee, and will appoint a sufficient number of agents to assist me, and define their territory, and will in due time publish their names.

I have determined to make prices "uniform" and liberal, and I hope every hog in East Tennessee suitable for pork, will be fattened.

My office for the present, is Atlanta, Ga.,—will require to Knoxville, Tenn., addressed to the Editor of the Daily Rebel, to be attended to.

J. P. CUMMINGS.
Major and C. S. C. R. A.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
We are wishing anything of the above line will call it and much to their advantage to call at the old stand of R. F. Tink, where they can be supplied with such articles as are usually kept in Drug Stores, at prices to suit the times.

Just received, a large supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.
D. McKIMBLE.
Oct 22-1m

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
M. L. KENNEDY, at the old stand of W. F. Kenney, will be pleased to meet his old friends and customers as heretofore in the above line of business.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared, &c., &c.
M. L. KENNEDY.
(Sign of the Golden Mortar).
Oct 22-1m

RAILROAD FARE.
SIX CENTS PER MILE is the regular fare on this road, and all persons getting on the cars without tickets will be charged at that rate. The duties of the Conductors are to look after the comfort of passengers and the safety of trains, and not to collect fare.

Passengers will comply with the rules of the Road, and purchase tickets, can procure them at about FIVE CENTS PER MILE.

Soldiers traveling on Furlough will be charged only HALF FARE. Tickets will be issued for the round trip applies to some private and non-commercial officers.

Sup't. E. C. JACKSON.
Knoxville, Oct. 12, 1862. Oct 10-1m

LEIPER & MENIFEE,
PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nashville, Tenn.
Oct. 25th, 1862-1y

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLEVELAND, TENN.
Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, Principal.

The next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and supervision of the Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, who has by a charge of it for the last ten months.

The Trustees in making this announcement would most respectfully appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this Institute. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered ample and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything is cheap—there are two prices, and the tuition in this school is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.

What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughter? Now, because here, in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have an Institute, with an excellent instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses kept by young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel is not to exceed \$2 50 per week.

G. W. PARKS.
Secretary and Treasurer.
1862-1y

Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,
SUGARS & SUGAR, all of the best quality.
Also many other articles in vast quantities of trade.
J. N. BRADSHAW.
West side Market St., Chattanooga.

NEGRO MISSING.
A NEGRO servant named William, or Will, belonging to Capt. W. A. Goodman, of General Chalmers' Staff, Wilkes' Division of Gen. Bragg's army, was left in the rear of the army near Sparta, Tennessee, at the time of the late battle of September 1st. When last heard from he was complaining of illness. I will pay a liberal reward for any information in regard to the whereabouts of said servant, or to his delivery to the Southern Express Agent at Chattanooga. Said negro is about 18 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion and likely.

GOODMAN.
Sparta, Tenn.
Nov 2-2m

STRAYED AWAY.
FROM the dept. of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on Saturday, the 8th inst., a BAY MARE about 14 hands high, one head and white, 6 years old, with a naturally necked tail. When last seen she was carried with her remnants of a bridle and also had on an English saddle. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of said mare, and her delivery back at this place.

R. M. LITTLE.
Sparta, C. S. A.
Nov 1-1m

THE DAILY REBEL.

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1862.

That cadaverous old "snout" Parson Wm. G. Brownlow, who has for some time past been roaming through the North, "like the poor boy at a corn-shucking" harangue in a conglomerated mass of abolition admirers last week in Chicago, in his usual chaste and elegant style. He also, a short time since got himself into trouble with the editor of the Chicago Times, who proved that the Parson was well paid for making Abolition stump speeches, notwithstanding his positive assertion to the contrary. The Times pronounced him "an obscene, filthy, profane, blasphemous old vagabond." The Parson however, got the best of it, in this battle of billingsgate, and even brought the editors into for a share of his vituperation. This recent harangue, which was evidently prepared by the Parson, with the hope that it would obtain a Southern circulation, is reported in the Chicago Tribune, from which we give a few extracts:

THE PARSON'S OPINION OF THE LEADERS OF THE REBELS.

I believe, as I have believed from the first, that we are in the midst of a war inaugurated by the Southern conspirators. I deny that this is an abolition war, inaugurated by abolitionists. [Applause.] But the men of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and all the powers of hell inaugurated this hellish war. [Great applause.] It originated in the South, with the worst men that ever God Almighty permitted to breathe the air of heaven.

Nothing delights the Parson so much, as to be allowed to decant before an admiring audience, upon "the powers of hell," with which domain he evinces a remarkable familiarity. As the recent exponents of the Abolitionists with their gallant armies have resulted in the people of that far away country with many representatives from Yankee-land it is a great pity the Parson could not be sent there as Minister Plenipotentiary. His ministerial career eminently fits him for that post. He gives his official experiences:

When Jeff Davis made his first levy of troops, I was editing a paper in Knoxville, East Tennessee—a paper they crushed out this day twelve months ago. That makes this my anniversary you know. [Laughter.] On the 25th of October last they crushed the most widely circulated paper that floated over Jeff Davis' inglorious dominions at that time, and the only religious paper of any denomination in the entire Confederacy. [Laughter.] And God knows my Knoxville Whig was not pious enough to hurt.

Certainly not! The class of readers, who were degraded enough to be influenced by the Parson's "widely circulated paper," were past hurting. To call it "the only religious paper" is good.

"Oh! that I were a rebel!"

"What a point of perfection was Billy Brownlow!"

"The rebel soldiers used to meet me on the streets and commence cursing and blackguarding me: 'Why didn't I go in for Jeff Davis and my native South?' Drunk on mean whiskey—for the first levy they brought into the field were not the flower of the Southern youth, but the rogues and loaf-tails of Southern society. 'What are you going into this war for?' 'We are going in for our rights.' 'What rights have you lost?' 'The right, by God, to carry our negroes into the Territories—when to my personal knowledge, for no man in the South knows more than I do, to thousands of the whole army, at that time never owned a negro in the world, and never were related by affinity or consanguinity to any man that ever did or ever will own a negro.'

Those of us, however, who did own negroes, certainly never owned one that had any self-respect whatever, who would acknowledge to an affinity or consanguinity with such an unmitigated blackguard as the Parson.

He desires a change in the Northern army and charges upon his own particular favorites. Hear him:

CHANGE IN THE ARMY WANTED.

"We want some changes in the army. Gentlemen, they are too slow. There are a very few men in the army who come up to my standard. I can name four or five. I name you Pleasanton, Butler, of New Orleans, for one. [Applause.] General Mitchell, of Ohio, will do for me. [Cheers.] Rosecrans is one of my sort of men. [Prodigious cheering.] I don't care anything about their Black Republicanism or Democracy, let's go ahead and make a spoon or spile a horn."

If all accounts be true, the ability of the Parson during his residence at Knoxville to "spile a horn, or two, was second to none in the country. He was, in short, a walking 'whiskey barrel—all spile—but no 'spile.' Consequently it was from a lack of spirit that William kept himself in a perpetual state of what the boys term 'spiling' for a fight."

WANTS TO THREATEN JOHN BROWN.

"When we come out of this war—which we shall do after a while—we will come forth with 700,000 or 800,000 of the best drilled, hardened, seasoned, best fed and noblest hearted fellows that ever constituted an army on the face of the earth. Having our hands in, and having a little experience in the way of fighting, if the Queen of England and her army were not satisfied with the way we do business, we will give them a turn. [Laughter.]

The Parson's ability to "give a turn," is beyond question. One of his selectest speeches would be disgusting enough to turn the stomach of an English ox. His proposition, however, to give her Britannic Majesty a "turn

is, to say the least of it, decidedly disrespectful.

KNOWLEDGE ON LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—HE GOES FOR EXTERMINATION—HE ENDORSES THE PROCLAMATION.

But we are now in the midst of a rebellion, and our business now is to fight our way out of it to a peace. I am an advocate to-night, not because I am away from Southern danger, for what I was there I am here to-night, and what I am here I will be there if I ever live to get back again—I am an advocate of coercion in this war. [Applause.] I am the advocate of subjugation, if you please. [Continued applause.] I go beyond that; I am the advocate of extermination. [Tremendous applause.] I say prosecute the war until we exterminate the whole race, and then call upon God in prayer to people that country with a better breed of dogs. [Great applause and cheers.] I therefore endorse the proclamation. [Great applause.] It is necessary, it is constitutional and right. I say confiscate everything they've got. Emancipate the negroes and drive the last scoundrel of the rebels down into the Gulf of Mexico, as the devil did the hogs into the sea.

The Parson lies under a misapprehension here. The devil has not yet driven off the hogs into the sea—else the Parson would not now be regaling the abolitionists with his dirty palaver.

After complaining that there is a class of men in the North, in sympathy with the rebellion, the Parson winds up with the declaration that—

THE WEST WANTS TO COME IN WITH THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

There is a deep policy, an internal scheme now on foot all over the Northwest to transfer the Northwestern country to the Southern Confederacy, if they can do so by and by. They are in alliance with them and want to transfer you to the Southern Confederacy if they can gain their independence.

Provost Marshal Feden is singing a new version of "Coming thro' the Rye," by the confiscation of a large number of barrels of the spirit of life. This may be said to illustrate the spirit, without the melody of the old song.

GOOD HAUL.—Major YARBELL, PATTON of the Quarter Master's Department, C. S. A., recently brought to this place, from Huntsville, fifty thousand yards of heavy Osageburgs, being a part of the stores, captured from the enemy at Lawrenceburg, Tenn. So valuable an article, at this time will be most acceptable.

LADIES' SOLDIER RELIEF ASSOCIATION, OF RINGGOLD, GA.—The following order of Gen. Helm secures from society the room of this Association.

HEADQUARTERS CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 17th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.

No. 1.

The rooms occupied by the Ladies' Relief Society of Ringgold, Ga., must not be taken from them for Government use. Their mission being one of charity to our suffering soldiers, they should receive every assistance and protection that can be rendered.

By order of
B. H. HELM,
Brig. Gen'l, Commanding District.

Personal.

The editor of the Rebel holds himself indebted to some charming ladies of Ringgold, Ga., for a delightful visit day before yesterday.

Gen. Preston Smith, has been quite ill at the Central House in this place, for several days.

Captain Albert Roberts, popularly known as "John Happy" is in town.

We are gratified to learn that the wounds of Maj. Strange, A. A. G. to General Forrest, are in rapid convalescence.

Maggie Mitchell, that little favorite of the Southern boys, far-famed in days gone by, is still alive and kicking—up North! To do her justice, however, it is said she is still "fall of the water South."

The Mobile papers announce that Brig. Gen. John H. Forney, commander of the military district of Mobile, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

THE FEVER AT WILMINGTON.—Under the influence of frosty nights, the yellow fever is gradually subsiding in Wilmington, N. C. There were five new cases on Sunday last, and four internments.

Humphrey Peyton Gwynn, son of Gen. Walter Gwynn, was killed in a skirmish, near Martinsburg, on the 16th of October last.

A locomotive boiler exploded in Florence, S. C., on Saturday last, killing Jas. Kirby, Michael Murphy, and a negro fireman.

A clergyman has administered the following warning to criminal wearers: "Let women be aware while putting on their profane and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of paradise."

The Oregon Legislature has memorialized Congress for arms and munitions of war to defend the State in case of need, and for an iron clad at the mouth of the Columbia.

An individual recently claimed a certificate of exemption on the ground that a large wart on his nose obstructed his sight.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—The New York papers have the following paragraph from Washington—perhaps nothing more than a sensation story:

The air is pregnant with rumors of military and cabinet changes. It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war, have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of this week.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

TREMBLOUS FEDERAL FORCE IN TENNESSEE.

ROSECRANS' PLANS.

MURFREESBORO, Nov. 17th.—Rosecrans arrived at Nashville on the 11th, with three divisions, making five divisions now there. Another abolition division is at Bowling Green; another at Mitchellville; and another at Gallatin. Rosecrans declares his determination to subdue the Southern people as he proceeds South. The alternative will be offered, he says, of allegiance to the Union, or be forced within the Rebel lines. He will apply the same law to women, and children. His idea is to throw an immense population on the South, in order to consume what he considers our limited supply, and thus starve us into submission.

A force of ten thousand abolitionists are near Lebanon, a body of whom made a dash into that place on Saturday, but left after destroying several houses and plantations in the neighborhood.

The enemy made a reconnaissance in force to within four miles of Lavergne last night, shelling our works as they advanced, their firing was distinctly heard here. They afterwards fell back to the Asylum, within six miles of Nashville.

Col. Adam Johnson's cavalry made a dash into Madisonville, Kentucky, last week, killing forty and wounding one hundred and fifty abolitionists, who fled to the Ohio river but were pursued. He succeeded in capturing three steamboats, and brought back forty wagon loads of army supplies.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—A report reached Frederickburg last night, that the Yankees were again advancing on that place to reconquer it, in consequence of which, a quantity of manufactured tobacco belonging to merchants was destroyed. This morning the apprehension and excitement among the people increased and large numbers left town. The mail train which left about noon, and arrived here at five o'clock, brought down a number of refugees. At the time of their departure, the enemy had not appeared, but were believed to be within fifteen miles. Various extravagant rumors in relation to this affair have been circulated here to day.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, commanding this department, has been appointed Secretary of War ad interim.

The latest from Fredericksburg says the enemy are on the opposite side of the river, and skirmishing was going on all day. The enemy has been held in check thus far.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Northern papers of the 14th and 15th, furnish additional items of interest.

Gen'l Halleck visited Warrenton on the 12th, and was particularly received by the officers of the army.

Gov. Morgan and Collector Barny visited Washington to urge adequate and immediate protection for New York harbor. The requisite orders were issued.

The draft in Wisconsin was resisted in Asenkee county by a mob, who destroyed the draft box and rolls, and attacked the private residences of several prominent citizens.

Mr. McClellan is proposed for the vacant Senatorship in New Jersey. A complimentary dinner will be tendered him in New York.

A temporary five per cent. loan of twelve millions is asked for by Chase, and has been filled up by the New York banks, and nearly the whole paid in.

It is reported that Chase hastened this negotiation because of demands upon the government by a European power, which might lead to grave complications.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—No intelligence was received last evening to justify any speculation upon the movements of our army. We still adhere to the belief that the programme of the enemy has been essentially changed; but since we know that McClellan is deposed and Burnside appointed in his stead, we must patiently await the issue of events—Burnside has not the sense of McClellan; is more impetuous, and has been fortunate thus far in executing the minor moves upon the board; but it would not surprise us if, when set to direct the movements of a great army, he should turn out to be as inefficient as Pope, and his turn be set aside to give place to somebody else. We think there is nothing in the present aspect of affairs to discourage our people, but everything to make them redouble their energies, and exhibit to the foe an unalterable determination to deserve and conquer a peace.

—Richmond Whig 14th.

There was a grand trotting match on the Fashion Course, Long Island, a few days ago, between Rockingham and Gen. Butler. Paro, \$1,000, mile heat; best three in five. Four heats were run, and the race was won by Rockingham. Time: 2:25 1-4; 2:22 1-4; 2:22 1-4 and 2:22 1-2.

Telegraphic messages are now passed direct between New York and San Francisco, without repetition. The distance is three thousand five hundred miles, the longest electric circuit ever worked.

NORTHERN NEWS.

A YANKEE'S DESCRIPTION OF LEEBORG—SHELLING THE TOWN—FEELING OF THE CITIZENS—FORT JOHNSON, ETC.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a letter from its correspondent at Leesburg, Virginia. We take some passages from his letter—

Leesburg looks much better in the distance than it does upon nearer inspection. The stores in the town are all closed, and from appearances, might stay closed for all they have got to sell. The majority of the houses are small and quite mean in their looks, yet there are a number of fine houses, of rather an ancient appearance. In fact, the town has an old look about it—well built and arranged, all ways alongside the dwellings. The Court House is a fine building. The latter building is used as a Confederate Hospital, now containing about a dozen sick and convalescent soldiers. There appears to be more negroes in and around this place than all the rest of the county.

About Lovettsville and vicinity we did not observe any of the colored race—likewise at Purcellville, except the servants connected with our army.

There are some few Union people in Leesburg, but the great majority are strongly seceded, and take no pains in hiding their contempt for the "Yanks." We went into the hospital, where the rebel sick are, and when we came out the ladies residing opposite had to go over and see what we wanted there.

The citizens here complain that they have been knocked about like into a shuttlecock. First, the Federal cavalry would dash into town, and after an hour or two's visit would leave, when the rebel cavalry would dash in—neither party holding the town. Several cavalry fights have taken place in the streets, and a number of water-spouts, doors and windows still show the marks of the bullets.

There is not the slightest particle of business being transacted in the town—even the barber shops being deserted. The Loudoun Hotel, at which we are stopping, has both Federal and Confederate soldiers boarding. They seemed to understand each other, and get along quite amicably.

Like all other towns that our forces have succeeded in capturing from the Rebel forces, the inhabitants are cleaned out of everything in the eating line. The hotel proprietor got a little coffee yesterday, paying 1 50 per pound. Whiskey sells at 18 00 per gallon; bacon 40 cents per pound, and sugar 1 50 per pound.

About six weeks ago, some forty shells were fired into the town by the Union troops. This was done, as stated by the Union commander, on account of the citizens firing on his troops. Several houses were completely ruined. The hotel in which we are stopping had three shells pass completely through the house, while one burst in the very chamber we are now writing in, breaking furniture and scattering bricks and mortar all around. At the time of the shelling there were fifteen wounded Union soldiers in the hotel. The citizens complain very much of this, and say that there was only a rebel provost guard in town at the time of the shelling.

Within a mile of Leesburg, upon a very high hill, commanding the place and the surrounding country, we observed an old fortification. This is Fort Johnson, thrown up by the rebels a year ago, by the Mississippi troops, at that time quartered in this region. The works are very creditable to those comprised in constructing them. It was mounted with twelve cannon, when occupied, which were only for a short time of six months, and then abandoned to its fate. It is built in the form of a star, with a ditch on the outside. The principal barracks in the fort have been destroyed, but those remaining are built of heavy white oak logs with earth heaped on the roof to make them bomb proof. The works are of earth, thrown up over logs and stones. The platforms where the gun-carriages were are of hard clay, the rains not having damaged them in the least.

From the parapet of the fort the white tents of our troops in Maryland can easily be seen, while the Potomac can be traced for miles. The whole country around Leesburg, from this point, looks like one vast plain. Some of our batteries on the Maryland shore, three miles distant, got the range of the point and threw shell directly in, often compelling the garrison to flee out into the road for safety.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NORE IRON CLADS FOR THE YANKEES.

The Yankees are determined to have a iron-clad navy. A dispatch from Washington says:

The Government is not asleep to the necessity of preparing for the coming struggle for the protection of our coasts and commerce on the high seas, now threatened by British built iron-clad sailing under the rebel flag. One or more iron-clad steamers are now under construction, of about 7,300 tons burden, mounting machinery, with masts, spars, and bolts of iron, and other equipments necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war. Bids will only be received from parties known to be able to execute the work. Each vessel to be delivered at a specified Navy Yard on the Atlantic coast.

FEARS OF MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent writing from Owensboro, Kentucky, of the doings of John Morgan says:

On Saturday evening, the stores were all closed and business entirely suspended, and the people were arming as they best could to resist the attack of the enemy.

A courier had arrived in the afternoon, bringing the information that Morgan was in possession of Hartford, Ohio county, only twenty-two miles from Owensboro, with between one thousand and fifteen hundred men, where, it was said, he would be joined by a portions of Johnson's guerrillas for a raid upon Owensboro.

This information caused the most intense excitement at Owensboro, which place is but poorly defended, the troops there being armed with old muskets, which are deemed next thing to worthless, and which are little service against the mounted guerrillas.

The citizens of Owensboro expected an attack at any moment, and in the event of its capture the rebels declare their intention to be to move at once upon Evansville and capture that city.

At Big Clifty, on Wednesday last, Morgan robbed the postoffice, capturing and paroling a number of the Home Guards there, and taking away the Federal flag which has floated over the postoffice since the war commenced. Morgan's troops were dressed in the Federal uniform, and in this manner succeeded in entering the town without exciting the suspicion of the citizens.

In this foray Morgan stole every good horse in the neighborhood, robbed one citizen of five hundred dollars, another of one hundred and fifty, and others of various sums. Such provisions as he could not carry away with him he destroyed.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION—YANKEE PRESUMPTION.

We mentioned a few days ago that Secretary Seward had sent a dispatch to the representatives of the United States abroad, with instructions that it should be communicated to the courts to which they are accredited, repudiating any projected offer of mediation in American affairs on the part of European Governments. The New York Herald, in an editorial, says:

No such offers have as yet been made, but if they had they would have met with a categorical refusal. The United States, Mr. Seward declares, is determined never to allow the European Governments to take part in the internal disputes of the Union. The war may last for a year or two longer, but its ultimate result cannot be doubtful, and any attempt of the European powers to arrest the natural course of events will only tend to increase the conflict and to extend the area of hostilities.

Not only refutes, though, perhaps in more direct and positive terms, the sentiments expressed by the Secretary of State in his former communication to the European courts. As the dispatch was forwarded to our Ministers some time about the beginning of September, it accounts for the sudden cooling down of the intervention fever which had again begun to manifest